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54 Optical fibre sensors and methods.

57 A multi-mode fibre optic sensor for optically sensing a physical perturbation includes a multi-mode optical fibre segment (14) which accepts coherent monochromatic radiation from a suitable source (12). As the radiation is propagated in the fibre (14), the various modes form a complex interference pattern which changes in response to a physical perturbation of the fibre. A detector (16) provides an output signal to a signal processor (18) which analyzes the signal as a function of the change in intensity to provide an information signal functionally related to the perturbation.

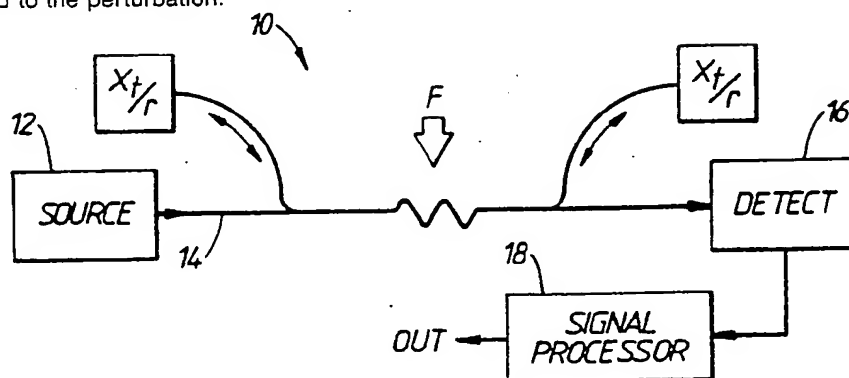


Fig.1.

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OPTICAL FIBRE SENSORS AND METHODS

The invention relates to optical fibre sensors and methods. Examples of sensors and methods according to the invention and described below employ multi-mode operation and detect changes in inter-mode interference patterns in response to external environmental perturbations.

Optical energy transmitted through the core of an optical fibre, either a single or multi-mode core, is affected by physical perturbations of the fibre. Typically, the physical perturbation will alter the index of refraction of the core material as well as the differential indices between the cladding and the core in such a way that the optical energy transmitted through the core is changed. The physical perturbation can be caused, for example, by strain induced by tension or compression as well as strain induced by bending the fibre about a small radius (i.e., micro-bending) or large radius bending (i.e., macro-bending). Accordingly, an optical fibre can be used as a sensor to measure a physical parameter by correlating changes in the output energy with the environmental perturbations.

The energy output from the sensing fibre can be analyzed, for example, in terms of quantitative changes in intensity, wavelength, or polarization states. In a more sophisticated context, the output light can be interferometrically compared against a reference source to provide an interferometer pattern which can be empirically correlated with the fibre-perturbing parameter. In the interferometric context, e.g., a Mach-Zender interferometer, coherent source light is passed through reference and sensing fibres with the light from the two paths combined to form an interferometric pattern which is analyzed to provide information functionally related to an external perturbation affecting the sensing fibre path.

Optical fibre sensing systems have a number of applications, especially in the aerospace field. For example, the wing or tail section of an aircraft can be 'fibred' and the output light analyzed to determine stress levels in the structure as well as the presence of pre-fracture conditions or the presence of fractures caused by fatigue or ballistic impact. Optical fibre sensing systems have the advantage of an exceptionally wide band-width so that the fibre can serve both a sensing function and a data transmission function.

According to the invention, there is provided a multi-mode fibre optic sensor responsive to a physical perturbation, characterised by a multi-mode optical fibre for transmitting optical energy between an input and an output in at least two modes to form an interference pattern between the modes, means for providing optical energy to the input of

said optical fibre sufficient to propagate at least the said two modes along the fibre such that the interference pattern changes in response to a physical perturbation of the fibre, and means for detecting an interference pattern from the output of said optical fibre and generating a signal functionally related to the perturbation and in response to an intensity variation of at least a part of the interference pattern.

According to the invention, there is further provided a method for sensing a physical perturbation along a multi-mode optical fibre having an input and an output, characterised by the steps of launching coherent radiation into the input of said multi-mode optical fibre whereby to produce an interference pattern between the said two modes as the radiation propagates along the optical fibre segment, detecting the interference pattern from the output end of said optical fibre segment, and generating a signal in response to a variation in intensity of at least a part of said complex interference pattern.

Multi-mode fibre optic sensors and methods according to the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic block diagram of one of the multi-mode fibre optic sensors;

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram showing one implementation of the multi-mode fibre optic sensor of Fig. 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic block diagram showing another implementation of the multi-mode fibre optic sensor of Fig. 1; and

Figure 4 is a schematic block diagram showing a further implementation of the multi-mode fibre optic sensor of Fig. 1.

There will be described below a multi-mode optical fibre sensor and method for measuring physical perturbations using interferometric parameter analysis of perturbation-affected light propagated through a multi-mode optical fibre. The sensor and method reduce the optical fibre requirements by providing a multi-function multi-mode optical fibre in which the measurement of physical perturbations using interferometric parameter analysis may be performed in conjunction with other functions, including data transmission, communications, control, and telemetry.

More specifically there will be described a multi-mode optical fibre sensor and method in which coherent monochromatic radiation from an optical energy source passes through a multi-mode optical fibre which is subjected to an external perturbation. As the light is conducted through the

core, the various modes constructively and destructively interfere with one another with the projected output having a characteristic inter-modal "speckle" pattern. A detector, such as a two dimensional staring array, outputs an electrical array signal in response to the intensity distribution of the speckle pattern. As the fibre or a segment thereof is perturbed, the inter-modal interference pattern and the intensity distribution changes in a manner functionally related to the perturbation. The corresponding output of the detector is analyzed by a signal processor to provide a signal output representative of the perturbation.

In a first embodiment, a monochromatic light source, such as a laser diode, inputs coherent light into a multi-mode optical fibre segment which is subject to environmental perturbations. The coherent light, as it travels through the core, assumes different modes, including a lowest order and at least one higher order mode. The various modes constructively and destructively interfere to produce a characteristic 'speckle' pattern which is projected through a spatial filter onto a photodetector. In its simplest form, the spatial filter is defined by a light-blocking sheet having one or more apertures that pass a subset of the speckle pattern to the photodetector. The signal output of the photodetector varies in response to the variation in the intensity distribution of that portion of the speckle pattern passed to the photodetector by the spatial filter.

The output of the photodetector is fed to a signal processor with the change in the intensity distribution functionally related to the sensed perturbations.

In another embodiment the output light from the multi-mode optical fibre is projected onto a multi-pixel CCD array. As the CCD array is scanned, its outputs are sent to a signal processor which converts the individual pixel output into a corresponding digital value and stores the digitized array output as two successive data frames. The absolute value of the change between corresponding pixel data points in the two data frames is summed to provide a signal output functionally related to the sensed perturbations.

In a further embodiment, a fibre perturbation region or zone is defined in which the multi-mode fibre optic sensor is sensitive to perturbation only within the defined region, for example by providing a single mode input and output optical fibre with an intermediate multi-mode optical fibre which is subjected to and senses the perturbations. The light is output through a spatial filter and one or more lenses to another multi-mode optical fibre segment which carries the light to the photodetector for processing.

In the sensors to be described, the constructive

and destructive interference of coherent light provides optical information useful in providing a signal which is functionally related to the sensed perturbation.

The organization of the multi-mode fibre optic sensor is shown in functional block diagram form in Figure 1 and is designated generally therein by the reference character 10. As shown, a monochromatic light source 12, such as a laser or laser diode, outputs coherent, monochromatic radiation into a multi-mode optical fibre segment. The optical fibre segment 14 has a core sufficiently large to accommodate the lowest order and at least one or more higher order modes and thus functions as a multi-mode fibre with the different modes constructively and destructively interfering to form a complex interference pattern. A portion of the optical fibre segment, as represented by the sinuous portion in Figure 1, is subjected to environmental perturbations which affects the optical path length of each mode and the resulting complex interference pattern. The perturbations can take form of compressive strain as a function of a force F applied to the fibre, tensile strain, or a combination thereof caused by bending of the fibre or as a result of a change in environmental temperature or pressure.

The output radiation from the optical fibre segment 14, when projected onto a two-dimensional surface, presents the characteristic "speckle" pattern. Although the intensity distribution of the speckles changes slowly over time, the intensity of the total speckle pattern remains substantially constant. When the optical fibre segment 14 is perturbed, the distribution of the speckle pattern intensity changes in response to the perturbation, with some speckles becoming more intense, some less intense, and some remaining unchanged. A detector 16 receives the light output of the optical fibre segment 14 and provides a corresponding electrical output to a signal processor 18.

The changes in the speckle pattern output from optical fibre segment 14 are analyzed, as explained below in relationship to Figs. 2,3 and 4, to provide information which is functionally related to the perturbation.

The optical fibre segment 14 of Figure 1 can be used in a multi-function context to transmit data between transceivers X_{11} , coupled to the fibre segment 14 on opposite sides of the sensing region. It is contemplated that the sensor is particularly applicable to aircraft using optical fibres in a "fly-by-light" context in which the fibre serves both a stress sensing function and communication, control, and telemetry functions.

A first implementation is presented in general form in Figure 2 and is generally designated therein by the reference character 20. As shown, a laser

diode 22 outputs coherent monochromatic radiation into a multi-mode optical fibre segment 24 which is secured to or embedded within a structure 26 subjected to recurring bi-directional force F_y . In Figure 2, the structure 26 is shown in solid-line illustration as a cantilevered beam although suitable structural applications include sensing stress in an aircraft wing. The optical fibre segment 24 is positioned along the X axis, normal to the axis of the perturbation force F_y . As the structure 26 is perturbed along the Y direction, the optical path length of each mode in the optical fibre segment 24 is affected to cause a change in the complex interference pattern of the light in the fibre core. The complex interference pattern is output from the optical fibre segment 24 and projected onto and through a spatial filter 28 onto a photodetector 30, which may take the form of a two-dimensional photocell. The spatial filter 28, in its simplest form, is fabricated from an opaque sheet having one or more apertures so that a portion of the speckle pattern, indicated generally at 32, is blocked and a portion or subset thereof is allowed to pass to the photodetector 30. Since the intensity of the total circular speckle pattern 32 remains substantially constant because the average increase in intensity of some of the speckles will be statistically averaged with the average decrease in intensity of other of the speckles, no meaningful signal can be obtained if the entire speckle pattern 32 is presented to the photodetector 30. Accordingly, the spatial filter 28 functions to expose only a portion or subset of the speckle pattern 32 to the photodetector 30, so that a change in intensity can be detected. In general, the subset of the speckle pattern 32 provided by the spatial filter 28 to the photodetector 30 should be sufficiently large so that an adequate signal-to-noise ratio is obtained and sufficiently small so that statistical averaging effects do not prevent low discrimination of the perturbation effect in the speckle pattern 32. The shape of the aperture of the spatial filter 28 is shown in Figure 2 as a circular opening 34, although such shape may be varied, for example to form a predetermined rectangular matrix of circular holes. The photodetector 30 outputs an electrical signal in response to the intensity of the subset of speckle pattern 32 imaged onto the photodetector 30 through the spatial filter 28 so that variations in the intensity will provide a corresponding output.

A signal processor 36 accepts the output of the photodetector 30 and processes the signal to obtain an information signal functionally related to the perturbation. Since any movement of optical fibre segment 24 causes a change in the intensity of the speckle pattern 32 imaged onto the photodetector 30, the movement of optical fibre segment 24 will cause a corresponding change in the signal output

of the photodetector 30 with the functional relationship empirically determined.

A second implementation is illustrated in Figure 3 and is generally designated by the reference character 40. As shown therein, a laser diode 42 outputs coherent, monochromatic radiation into a multi-mode optical fibre segment 44 which is mounted upon or otherwise secured to a structure 46 subjected to a perturbation, for example, periodic movement in the Y axis in response to a bi-directional perturbing force F_y . The optical fibre segment 44 is positioned along the X axis, normal to the Y axis, for maximum sensitivity in a manner consistent with that illustrated in Figure 2. The complex interference pattern produced by the optical fibre segment 44 is output onto a CCD array 48 as a characteristic speckle pattern 50. The CCD array 48 is preferably located a sufficient distance from the output end of the optical fibre segment 44 so that a pixel on the CCD array 48 is smaller than an average speckle feature; each pixel thereafter generates a signal in response to the intensity of radiation incident on that pixel.

A signal processor 52 accepts the output of the CCD array 48 and analyzes the information in a frame-by-frame manner with differences between a first frame and its immediately preceding frame providing information which is functionally related to the perturbation. More specifically, the intensity of the energy sensed by each pixel of the CCD array 48 is digitized by a digitizer 54 and stored in a first frame buffer 56. This initial frame data is transferred to a frame delay buffer 58, which holds the frame data for a selected time period, as another data frame is stored in the first data frame buffer 56. The initial frame data in the frame delay buffer 58 is then transferred to the second data frame buffer 60. Accordingly, a preceding $(n-1)^{th}$ data frame is held in the data frame buffer 60 and a subsequent n^{th} data frame is held in the data frame buffer 56. Each buffer can take the form of a conventional memory with multi-bit memory locations which correspond to pixels in the CCD array 48. A differencing circuit 62 then compares the contents of the data frame buffers 56 and 60 on a pixel-by-pixel basis and converts the intensity differences into corresponding absolute values by an absolute value circuit 64, which circuit preferably includes memory locations which correspond to pixels of the CCD array 48. Lastly, the changes in intensities of the pixels of the CCD array 48 are accumulated in a summing circuit 66 to obtain a final value, which is output to some recording device or display. As successive data frame differences are determined, the final value output will vary as the sensing fibre segment 44 is perturbed. Thus, the signal processor 52 can precisely measure the perturbation of the optical fibre segment

44 by measuring the change in intensity of each individual speckle of the speckle pattern 50 on the CCD array 48.

As in the case of the embodiment of Figure 3, a subset or portion of the speckle pattern 50 is evaluated to provide information functionally related to the perturbation. While a spatial filter can be employed in a manner analogous to that of Figure 2, the same functional result can be obtained in the embodiment of Figure 3 by disregarding or not reading the output of a selected percentage of the pixels of the CCD array 48 so that statistical averaging will not affect the ability to discriminate perturbations in the speckle pattern 50.

A third implementation is illustrated in Figure 4 and designated generally therein by the reference character 70. As shown, an optical source 72 launches coherent radiation into a single mode optical fibre segment 74 which is coupled at 76 to a multi-mode optical fibre 78 subjected to the perturbations to be sensed, thereby reducing error from undesired vibrations. After the desired perturbation has been sensed by the multi-mode optical fibre segment 78, the complex interference pattern is output from the multi-mode optical fibre segment 78 through a spatial filter 80. A subset of the complex interference pattern passes through the spatial filter 80 and is focussed through a lens 82 into a multi-mode optical fibre segment 84. The complex interference pattern is transmitted along the multi-mode optical fibre segment 84 to a photodetector 86, which outputs a signal in response to the intensity of the subset of the complex interference pattern passed by the spatial filter 80. The signal is output to a signal processor 88 for analysis in a manner analogous to that described above with reference to Figure 3.

The multi-mode optical fibre sensors described use the constructive and destructive interference of coherent light in a multi-mode fibre to provide optical information useful in providing a signal which functionally related to the sensed perturbation. The sensors are particularly useful in sensing information relating to stressed structures, such as those in aircraft and other vehicles and well as use as intrusion detection, for example.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, various changes and modifications may be made to the illustrated multi-mode optical fibre sensors and methods of the present invention without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as determined in the appended claims and their legal equivalent.

Claims

1. A multi-mode fibre optic sensor responsive

to a physical perturbation, characterised by a multi-mode optical fibre (14,24,44,78) for transmitting optical energy between an input and an output in at least two modes to form an interference pattern between the modes, means (12,22,42,72) for providing optical energy to the input of said optical fibre (14,24,44,78) sufficient to propagate at least the said two modes along the fibre (14,24,44,78) such that the interference pattern changes in response to a physical perturbation of the fibre (14,24,44,78), and means (16,18;28,30,36;48,52;82,88) for detecting an interference pattern from the output of said optical fibre (14,24,44,78) and generating a signal functionally related to the perturbation and in response to an intensity variation of at least a part of the interference pattern.

2. A sensor according to claim 1, characterised in that the detecting means comprises means (30;48,52) for photodetecting a subset of the complex interference pattern from the output of said optical fibre segment (24), the photodetecting means (30;48,52) generating said signal in response to a variation in the intensity of the subset of the complex interference pattern, and means (28) for filtering disposed between the output and said photodetector means (30) for feeding the subset of the complex interference pattern to said photodetector means (30).

3. A sensor according to claim 2, characterised in that the photodetecting means comprises processing means (48,52) for determining a difference in the intensity of two time-separated subsets of the complex interference pattern.

4. A sensor according to claim 2 or 3, characterised in that the filtering means (28) comprises an opaque surface having at least one aperture for passing a subset of the complex interference pattern.

5. A sensor according to claim 4, characterised in that the filtering means (28) comprises an opaque surface having at least one circular hole.

6. A sensor according to any preceding claim, characterised in that the detecting means comprises a CCD array (48) having a plurality of pixels, each said pixel being smaller than an average speckle of said complex interference pattern.

7. A sensor according to claim 2, characterised in that the detecting comprises a CCD array (48) having a plurality of pixels, each said pixel being smaller than an average speckle of said complex interference pattern whereby to determine a difference in the intensity of selected speckles of the complex interference pattern over time and to sum the absolute value of the difference thereof.

8. A sensor according to any preceding claim, characterised by a single mode optical fibre (74) coupled to the input of said multi-mode optical

fibre (78), and in that the means for providing optical energy comprises means (72) for providing optical energy to an input of said single mode optical fibre (74) for coupling to the multi-mode optical fibre (78), the optical energy being sufficient to propagate in at least the two said modes along the multi-mode fibre (78).

9. A method for sensing a physical perturbation along a multi-mode optical fibre (14,24,44,78) having an input and an output, characterised by the steps of launching coherent radiation into the input of said multi-mode optical fibre (14,24,44,78) whereby to produce an interference pattern between the said two modes as the radiation propagates along the optical fibre segment (14,24,44,78), detecting the interference pattern from the output end of said optical fibre segment (14,24,44,78), and generating a signal in response to a variation in intensity of at least a part of said complex interference pattern.

10. A method according to claim 9, characterised in that the step of detecting said complex interference comprises the steps of filtering the interference pattern to detect a part of the interference pattern, and photodetecting the intensity of the filtered part of the interference pattern.

11. A method according to claim 10, characterised in that the step of photodetecting comprises photodetecting the intensity of each speckle of the interference pattern.

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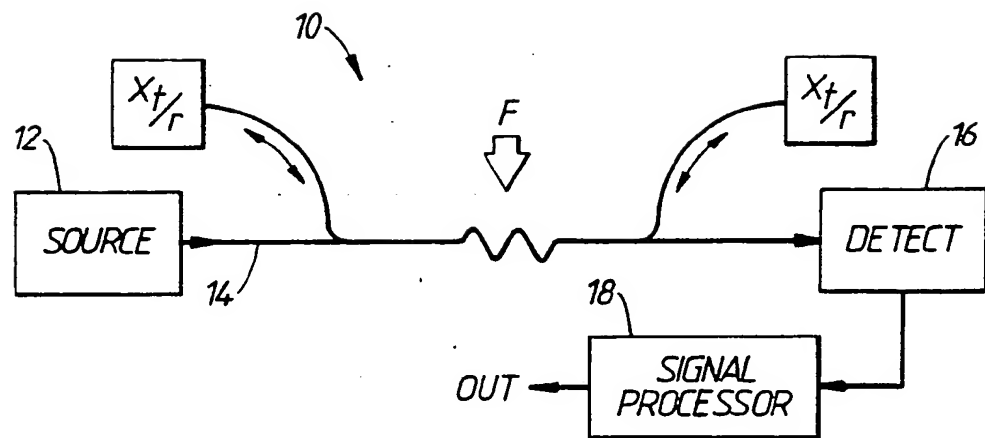


Fig.1.

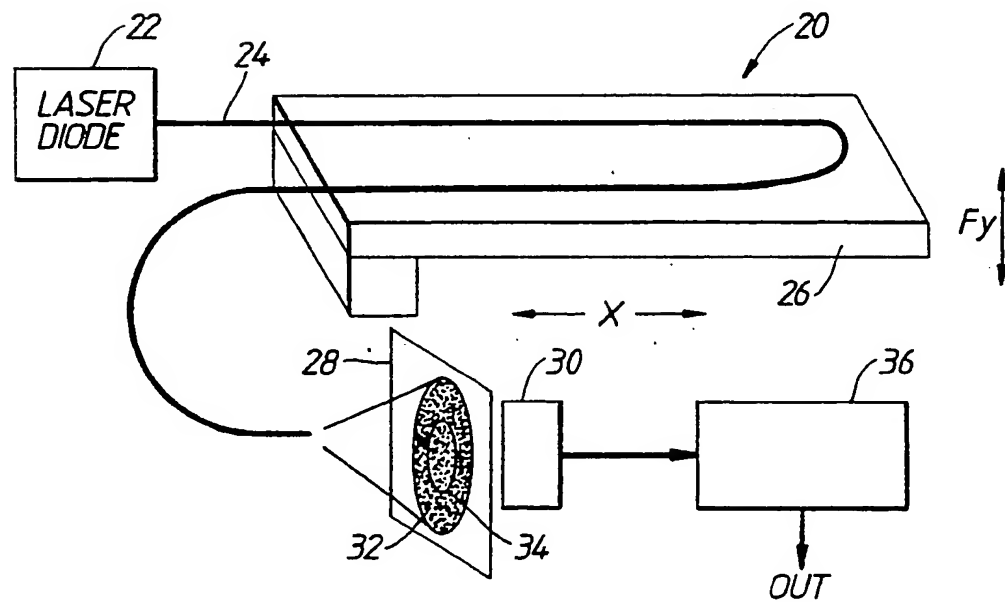


Fig.2.

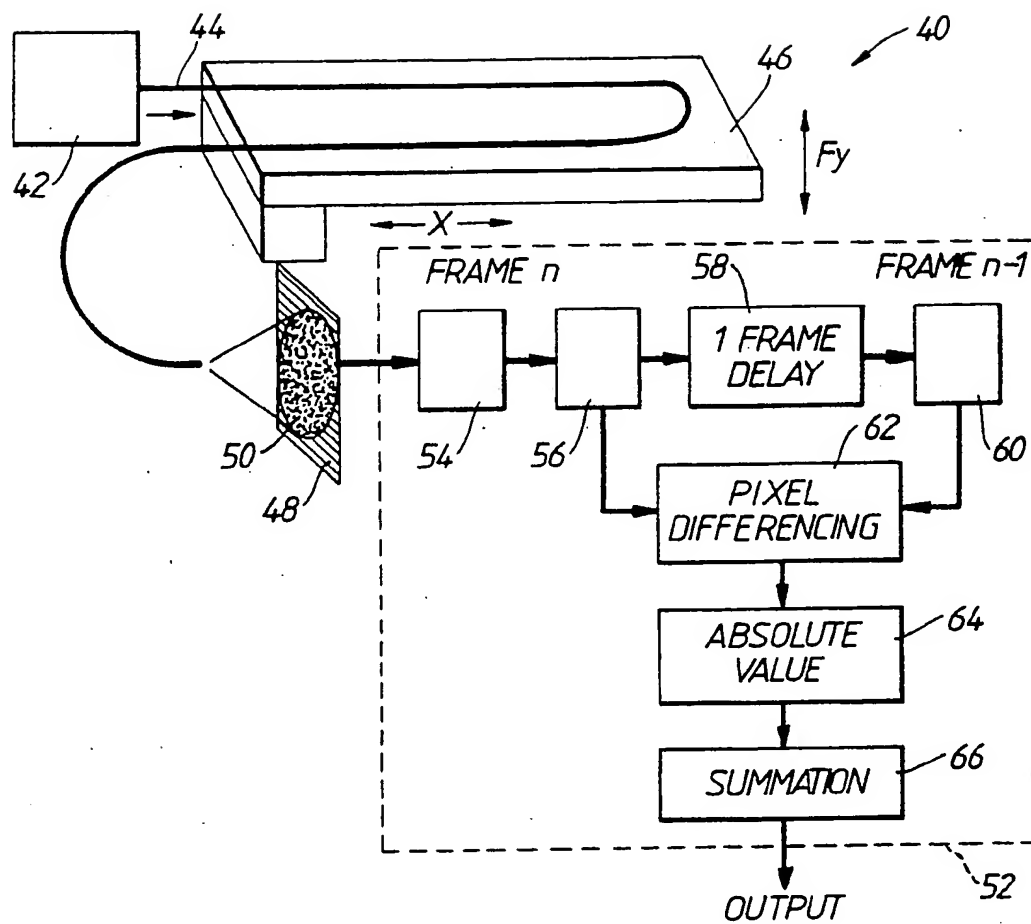


Fig. 3.

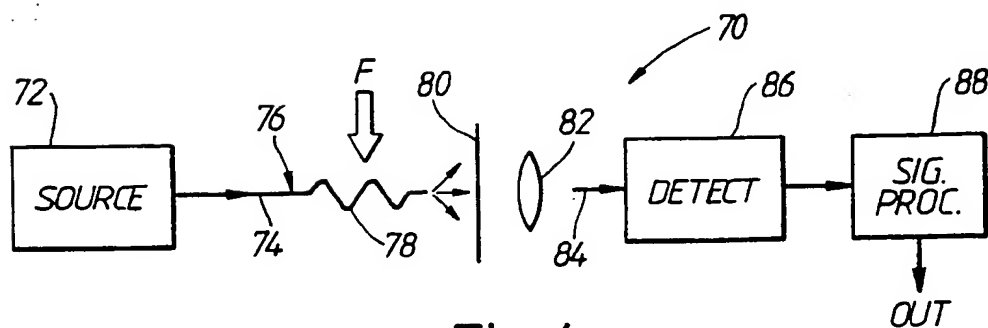


Fig. 4.

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(54) Optical fibre sensors and methods.

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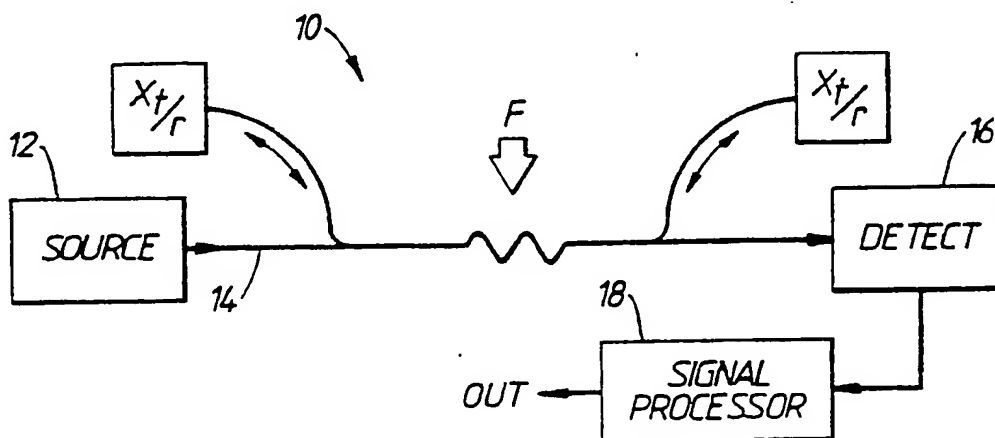


Fig.1.

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 30 6028

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 5)
X	GB-A-2 046 437 (HONEYWELL INC.) * Whole document * ---	1-7,9-11	G 01 D 5/26 G 01 B 11/18
X	GB-A-2 150 687 (THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. PLC) * Figures; page 2, lines 5-67 * ---	1-3,8-10	
X	US-A-4 525 626 (KUSH et al.) * Figures; column 2, line 62 - column 5, line 41 * ---	1,9	
X,Y	GB-A-2 057 120 (STANDARD TELEPHONES & CABLES LTD) * Whole document * ---	1-4,9-11	
Y	APPLIED OPTICS, vol. 27, no. 15, 1st August 1988, pages 3085-3088, New York, US; T. OKAMOTO et al.: "Multimode fiber-optic Mach-Zehnder interferometer and its use in temperature measurement" * Whole document * ---	2-4,10,11	
A	JOURNAL OF PHYSICS E/SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, vol. 20, no. 8, August 1987, pages 954-967, IOP Publishing Ltd, Bristol, GB; J.P. DAKIN: "Multiplexed and distributed optical fibre sensor systems" * Page 960, figure 86; page 961, paragraph 1, lines 4-23 * ---	1,9	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 5) G 01 D G 01 B
E	US-A-4 854 706 (CLAUS et al.) * Whole document * -----	1,9	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 17-09-1990	Examiner BATTESON A.
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